Advices have been received from the Home Government, to the effect had no pecuniary aid with being by the Government, to the effect had no pecuniary aid with the first by the Government, toward construction the laifax and Portland Railway, as a distinct under taking from the Haifax and Quebec road. The pecty success of the road to Portland therefore, will depend in no small degree upon the action of New-Brunswick, in regard to the Haifax and Quebec enterprise.

Dismissals-Death.

Dismissals— Death.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852.

Three clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office of the Treasury Department were dismissed on Friday—They are all reported to be Whigs from the West—top of them ex-ditors.

Richard W. Gill, clerk of the Court of Appeals of the Court of the C

(aryland, died at Annapolis last night.

Statistics of Hog Packing in the West, CINGINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852. The Price Current has compiled its usual statement of gs packed in the West. Kettrins from two thirds of the cking persite, including all the principal places, sive

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BY THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

ENGLAND.

Destruction of the Amazon-Frightful Loss of Life.

The Amazon was a very fine new vessel, one of the West India Mail Steam Packet Company's squadron. She had sailed from Southampton on the atternoon of Friday, the 21 of January. By midnight on Saturday she had got well clear of the Scilly Islands, and had made about 110 miles in a W.S.W. course from this point. At twenty minutes before one, on Sanday morains, the alarm of fire was given. In a few minutes the flames had burst up the fore and main hatchways, and had spread like wildfire along the decks. There was a heavy sea on at the time, and the wind is described as "blowing half a gale," from the south-west. The alarm bell was instantly rung, and the crew and passengers—as many of them as were not suffocated by the smoke in their berths—rushed upon deck. Capt. Sy mons immediately ran up on deck in his shirt and trowsers. The attempt, of course, was at first to extinguish the flames. The progress of the destructive element wa, however, so rapid as to set all human struggles at defiance. The engine-room was untenable, and the hose could not be brought to act. Something, indeed, appears to have been done in the way of heaving overboard a stock of hay, but the task was simply hopeless from the commenceuntenable, and the hose could not be brought to act. Something, indeed, appears to have been done in the way of heaving overboard a stock of hay, but the task was simply hopeless from the commencement. The tragedy then in progress was to begin and end in the space of twenty minutes. As soon as the officers were conviced that the fire had decisively gained the mastery, their next effort was to get the boats cleared away. There were plenty of boats on board, including three lifeboats. Could they have been lowered in safety, there would have been accommodation for all persons on board. So happy a result was not obtained. In the midst of the confusion that prevniled, and of the wind terror of the passengers, with a raging sea and in a gale of wind, order and unity of action were no doubt lost. There appears to have been the greatest difficulty in getting the boats clear of the ship; the time allowed for the necessary arrangements was ifmittely small. Whatsver may have been the cause, only one lifeboat was available.

necessary arrangements was instely small. Whatsver may have been the cause, only one lifeboat was
available.

At 1 o'clock, just 20 minutes after the fire broke
out, three boats had got clear of the burning
vessel. One of these was almost instantly found to
be useless; but the persons in her were picked up by
one of the other boats, a Green's life-boat. It is
from those who escaped in the boat last-mentioned
that the tidings were received on Tuesday. Nothing
was known of the fate of the remaining boat. The
survivors and spectators of the scene considered it
most imprebable that she could live long in so
stormy a sea. Be this as it may, at 1 o'clock on
Sunday morning, just 20 minutes after the fire had
broken out, no man could remain on the dees of the
Amazon and live. Her magazine afterward exploded,
and by 5) o'clock in the morning, there was no vestige left of this noble ship. When the Amazon left
Southampton, she had on board 161 passengers, and
only 21 were picked up in the life-boat by a homeward brig, the Marsden, and brought into Plymouth.
Captain Symons was a mail well known for his competent skill, courage and resolution.

The scene on the deck of the vessel, of which we
get glimpses through the few graonic particulars
reported, was horribly appaling. When the flames
had approached the after companion, two male passengers came up from the saloon, all in flames, and
running aft, fell on the deck. A tall lady, supposed
to be Mre Maclaren, entreated some one to take
care of her child, but she would not enter either of
the boats. Dimeford, the quartermaster, placed one
lady pascenger in a boat; but she, being extremely
agitated, got out again, and although Henry Williams and snother, used some force, and begged her
to go in, she persisted in remaining on board. The
stewardess, Mrs Scott, with her bonnet and shawt
on, and something in her hand, first asked Steer to
put her in the ding by and then left for a larger boat.

At the time of leaving some of those who yet lived
were kneeling on the dec cy, while others almost in a state of nudity, wer running about screaming with horror. Williams an Passmore had to climb the starboard paddle-bo Passmore had to climb the starboard pandle-box through the flames and smoke. They succeeded after three attempts, and then slid down hands and face over the paddle-box into the boat, several went down by the tackles. Two of the watch below, (Williams and Foster) had their hair burnt while coming on and Foster) had their hair burnt while coming on deck. Captain Symons ordered no one to get into the boats. This order was obeyed until the people saw the fames overpowering the ship. He was last seen with the man at the wheel, ordering the helm to be put up, so as to keep the ship before the wind. His last words were. "It is all over with her." Mr. Henry Roberts, chief officer, in his shirt only, was actively assisting the captain, he was last seen going through the companion down to the main deck, and is supposed to have perished there. Mr. Lewis, third officer, Mr. Goodridge, fourth officer, and the two midshipmen, some of whose berths were forward, on the port side of the main deck, were probably suffocated, as were also the chief engineer Mr. Geo. Angus, and Mr. Alien superintending engineer ably sufficiency, as were also the chief engineer art. Geo. Angus, and Mr. Allen superintending engineer under Mr. Seward, as they were seen in the engineroom ten minutes before the fire proke out going forward, there being no possibility of their return through the flames. The second engineer, Mr. William Angus, was on the spar deck, between the funnel and the crapk graines, pulling ours, and funnel and the crank gratings, pulling oars, and throwing them out of the way of the fire on the deck, near the boats.

throwing them out of the way of the fire on the deck, near the boats.

Among the passengers was Mr. Eliot Warburton, the well known author, who had been deputed by the Atlantic and Pacific Janction Company to come to a friendly understancing with the tribes of Incians who inhabit the Isthmus of Darien. It was also the intention of Mr. Warburton to make himself perfectly acqueinted with every part of these districts, and with whatever referred to their topography, climate, and resources.

Not the least interesting epitode in the tragedy is the escape of the dirgy, narrated below, and due to the calmness and intreputity of young Mr. Vinceat, who, though a mere boy in years, proved himself a thorough man and sailor on the occasion. He not only guided his small boat in safety till he joined the lifeboat, but there he took manediate command as superior officer, and did everything in his power to sustain the courage of the crew throughout that dreadful night. From a written statement laid by him before the directors of the Company, on Wednesday, we extract some interesting particulars respecting the attempt to launch the boats, which, partly owing to their peculiar fittings, but more to the speed of the vessel and the roll of the sea, so lamentably failed.

"The mail boat," writes Mr. Vincen', "when lewered, was immediately swamped, with about twenty-five people in her, all of whom were lost.

"The mail boat," writes Mr. Vincent, "when lowered, was immediately swamped, with about twenty-five people in her, all of whom were lost. The pinnace, when lowered, sheered across the sea before the people in her could unhook the fore-tackle. They were thereby washed out, and the boat remained hanging by the bow. While clearing away the second cutter a sea struck her and raised her off the cranes and unshooked the bow-tackle. The fore end immediately fell down, and the people in her, with the exception of two, who hing doubled over the thwarts, were pre-ipitated into the sea and drowned. Sixteen men (including two passengers) succeeded in clearing away and lowering the life-boat on the starboard side. They used every endeavor to save those in the water, but were swept past so rapidly that their exertions were without avail. At about the same time I, with the chief ateward, one passenger, and two scamen, got into and ilowered the dingy, and were picked up by the life-boat about a baif an hour afterward, when we immediately took the small boat in tow, and stood down for the ship, but the wind and sea increasing and the dingy being upset, and ourselves being near-it exercised. down for the ship, but the wind and sea increasing and the dingy being upset, and ourselves being nearly swamped, we were obliged to let the smail boat go, and keep the life boat with her head to the sea.

About 4 A. M. it rained heavily, wind shifted to northward, decreasing sea, confused, but going down, put the boat about, and kept before it. At five the magazine exploded, and about half an hour afterward the funnels went over the side, soon after which the ship went down bodily."

After this the boat was pulled before the sea and wind, thinking to make the French coast, which was, as they thought, the nearest. Mr. Vincent's monkey jacket, being mounted on an oar, was their only easi, and the boat was kept dry by bailing her with his boots. So they proceeded until rescued by the Marsden.

The adventures of Mr. Thomas Sisley, one of the

The adventures of Mr. Thomas Sisley, one of the The adventures of Mr. Thomas Sisley, one of the passengers taken out of the dingy, and saved in the after lifeboat, on board the Amazou, are almost fabulous. Mr. Sisley was in bed when the fire raged, and was awakened by the berth being filled with smoke he jumped out immediately, and, snatching up the nearest garment, a coat belonging to his friend, hastily rushed through the cabin to the deck. The horrible scene which now presented liself seemed, as in the case of most of the survivors, to have paralyzed his senses, and to have temporarily

burning ship into one of the boats which found her tackle, he was precipitated into the sea, and, providentially for him, sunce ded by swimming in gatting on board the dingy. On landing at Plymouth, in a state of nucley, he sent for an old friend, Mr. Henry Seaman, by whom he was speedily provided with the necessaries he so much required. Mr. Sisley's surmise as to the cause of the fire is, that it commenced among the coal, which, being stowed in tarred bags, would be readily ignited when placed near the engines.

The course of the state of the coal state of the coal state of the coal state of the coal state of the state of the state of the coal state of the coal state of the state of

The course of the destruction of the Amazon is un The cause of the destruction of the Amazon is unknown; the was under steam from the time of her departure to the period of the accident. As is assual with new mechinery, water was kept almost continually playing on the bearings of the engines. On account of the heat of these bearings the ship was stopped of the Bell of Portland on Friday in ht, between the bours of 8 and 12, and about the same period on Saturday night she was stopped for two hours and a half; however, the necessity for the operation of wetting these parts was decreasing, as the main center bearings were getting more scent and the eagine altogether in better order. John Shearing an intelligent fireman, states that in playing the water on the cranks a quantity fell on the wood and felt of the boilers, and he conceives that these the water on the cranks a quantity fell on the wood and felt of the boilers, and he conceives that these substances, when the water was dried from them, would ignite the quicker for the operation, and hence

e accident. The value of the Amazon when ready for sea wa The value of the Amazon when ready for sea was about £160,000, and she is understood to have cost the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company july that sum. It is said that she is not insured, and the loss will consequently fall entirely upon the insurance fund of the company—a fund exclusively devoted from annual grants derived from the profits of the company toward casualties of ship wicks and loss of their vessels. The value of the specie, quick-silver, cargo, &c., when added to the value of the ship will give a total loss of property of little less than £200,000 sterling. The wives, families, friends, and connections of most of the crew of the Amazon reside in Southampton, and the melancholy event reside in Southampton, and the melancholy event has caused a deep gloom in the town. Many of the has caused a deep gloom in the town. Many of the officers, engineers, seamen, &c., have wives and families depending upon their exertions for support and to the lots of their husbands, sons, and brothers as the case may be, is added, in reveral cases, the proximate loss of the means of subsistence. But prompt measures of relief will be taken. A subscription has already been commenced at Southampton for their beneat, the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. R. Andrew, heaven the list of donation with the sum for their beneat, the mayor of southampton, art. A. Andrews, because the list of donation with the sum of £10. It is hoped that subscription will not be confined to this town alone, but that contributions from other parts of the kingdom will flow in when a Committee has been formed. A public meeting has been called to facilitate this, for Monday, at the Guildhall,

Captain Symons was only provisionally appointed to the Amazon, in consequence of the absence from England of Captain Chapman, of the Tay, who was destined to be her permanent commander, the Directors having intended Capt. Symons to assume the command of the new steamer Oronoco, now in the Thames, and nearly ready. Just prior to the sailing of the Amazon, Captain Symons received a complimentary letter from the United States Mail Steamship Company, of New-York, accompanied by a magnificent silver speaking-trumpet.

Lieutenant Bridy, R. N., the Admiralty Agent of the Amazon, was sent on board to take charge of the mails at the last moment, in the place of Lieutenant Wikkinson, R. N., who was prevented from embarking by a sudden indisposition, and whose life has thus been providentially preserved at the expense of that of Lieutenant Brady.

The following is an extract of a letter to The Captain Symons was only provisionally appointed

that of Lieutenant Brady
The following is an extract of a letter to The
Morning Chronicle, dated at Brest, Jan. 5. The letter states that the Duich vessel Gertruida, Fundeler, arrived on that day, with twenty five of the shipher, arrived on that day, with twenty are of the sing wrecked persons from the Amazon, picked up in two boats. The first boat was failen in with on Sunday evening at 64 o'clock, and the other at 7 o'clock on the following morning. On their receiving intelli-gence of the disaster, the French authorities, on the

gence of the disaster, the French authorities, on the application of the British Consul, immediately ordered out the steamer Souffleur, in the hope that it might fall in with some of the other boats, the fate of all which was then unknown. The letter proceeds to state the following particulars relative to the persons rescued, a list of whom is given:

The whole of the shipwrecked passengers and crew, who arrived by the Gertruda, have been brought ashore in boats, and a more melancholy spectacle than they presented could not be picture 1. Among them are two ladies and a child; and their sufferings may be conceived from the fact that, besides all the other horrors they have gone through, they were exposed to all the inclemency of the they were exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, during nearly forty-eight hours, almost in a state of nudity. Immediately on the news of their arrival here, several ladies hastened to send them the clothing which they so much wanted. The family of Sir Anthony Perrier also hurried to the assistance of their distressed country somes, and, with their ordinary humanity, had the two ladies and their their ordinary humanity, had the two ladies and their child, removed to their house, where they are now receiving the care and attention which they so much require. One of the ladies—Mrs. Eleanor Roper McClinnon—is severely burnt, but not to the danger of her life. During the whole of the period between the slarm of fire and the time she left the ship, she clurg with maternal devotion to her child, (a boy 18 months old), and, when so many others perished, contrived to save the lives of both. Her husband, who was in the employment of the Government at Demerara, was also on board. She is still ignorant of his fate, believing that he has escaped in one of the other boats. but her companions in misone of the other boats, but her companions in ma fortune declare that they think he was blown up the steamer when the magazine blew up. Theoth fortune declare that they think he was blown up in the steamer when the magazine ble w up. Theother lady pessenger, who has arrived here—Miss Anna Maria Smyth—comes from Dublin, and I understand was on her way to Porto Rico, to Join a family in which she was to be governess. The male passengers are all comfortably ledged at a hotel here, by otreetlen of the Vice Counsel. They are also completely destitute, both of money and clothing, but have been amply provided with shoes, hats and wearing-apparet, by the Vice-Consul, who has also secured means to convey them with the least possible delay to Morlars, where they will be shipped for England.

In the Moriarx, where they will be shipped for England.

I have only to add that Captain Fundeler, of the Gertruids, has acted with the most praiseworthy humanity. He not only placed everything on board his vessel at the disposal of our shipwrecked countrymen, but had gone out of his track to carry them

to the nearcs harbor.

List of Passengers on board the Amezon-Messar. De Pass & Delgado, Lieut Geyis, Mr. Fellows, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mr. Joel. Mr. Blaod. Mr. Anchosy and Mr. Hamilton, Janaces as the times, and Mr. Allens, Mr. Hamilton, Janaces as the property of the property of

List of the Survaora, Robert Neilson, Req.; T. Sisley, Faq.; W. Vincest, Jr., midesipman; Mr. James Williamsen, sieward; Mr. John Direfard; Fester, A. B.; Thomas Carney, A. B.; James Maylin, A. B.; James Maweit, A. B.; William Steers, A. B., William Steers, A. B., Hanry Williams, A. B., Hanry Passinon; William Dummer, John Nerenk; William Steamson, William Dummer, John Nerenk; William Steamson, George Kieg, triumer; Chas. Taura, fireman; John Hawke, steerage passenger.

As precisely as we can calculate, the sad account

As precisely as we can calculate, the of life and death stands thus at present Admiralty agent..... 50—161 21 25—46 115 Passengers.
Saved by the Marsden.
Beached the French shore.
Missing, supposed all perished.

Loss of the Columbus.

WATERFORD, Jan. 7.—The Columbus, of New-York, M'Cerren, from New Orleans for Liver-pool, with a valuable cargo, consisting of 3,881 bales cotton and 5,000 barrels corp, went on shore last right on the rocks at the eastern side of the entrance night on the rocks at the eastern side of the entrance of this harbor, and has gone to pieces. Four passengers, (two laties and two steerage,) with eight of the crew, were drowned. The remainder, 29 in number, including the master and first and second nates, were saved. About 1,000 bales of cotton have been got on shore, and a still greater quantity will probably be saved to-morrow.

The Liverpool Mercury of Jan. 9 says: "This morning's post has brought intelligence of the total wreck, off Waterford, on Wednesday, of the fine American ship Columbus, Capt. McCerren. The vessel was 1,300 tuns burden, and left. New Orleans for this port on the 4th of December last."

The Ministerial Imbroglio-Palmerston's Resignation.

The Morning Herald contained an ac-

count of the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, which we cite below textually: "Before the Cabinet differences respecting the Finsbury-Kossuth affair had been arranged with his colleagues and in higher quarters by Lord Palmer-ston, Count Walewski called on the noble ex-Secreston, Count Walewski called on the noble ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and communicated to him the fact of the coup d'etal which had been accomplished by the Prince President, together with the reasons by which Louis Napoleon considered himself compelled to take the steps which he had adopted. Lord Palmerston on that occasion, as the result of the interview, approved of the course adopted by the French President, considering that the reasons assigned for it by Count Walewski were sufficient to justify it.

"These facts having been made known to Lord John Russell, the Premier sent a written remon-

"These facts having been made shown to Lord John Russell, the Fremier sent a written remonstrance to Lord Palmerston, compaining that the Foreign Secretary had taken a step so important as that of an approval of the comp d'etat of Louis Napeleon, without consulting his colleagues, whom he had thus committed to it.

"The reply of Lord Palmerston to this written removed was that his interview with Count

"The reply of Lord Paimerston to this written re-monstrance was, that his interview with Count Walewski had been a private conversation, and that neither its terms nor the result committed the Gov-ernment to any particular course of action, and that the British Executive might, if it pleased, go to war ith France even then, without violating any official with France even then, without violating any official pledge given by him—that Count Walewski had proved to him, by unquestionable documents, that Louis Napoleon would have been arrested in a few cays by the opposite party in the Assembly (who had prepared their conp d'état.) and would have been shut up in Vincennes, had he not struck the first blow—which he had thus been compelled to strike. Thus far Lord Palimerston approved of the course adopted by the President; but, he urged, he had not then been mace acquainted with the arrests, the fighting, and the other circumstances which had immediately foithe other circumstances which had immediately fol-lowed the new state of affairs, and, therefore, he did to we the new state of a mars, and, there of, act do not think it necessary to consult formally his colleagues as to circumstances which had only been intiated. Moreover, he did not consider it necessary for a Secretary of State—the acknowledged head of a department, to consult his colleagues as to every transaction which came properly and positively un

der his administration.

"This reply to the Premier Lord Palmerston considered would be thoroughly satisfactory, and he rather expected the amende honorable, but to his amazement he received a demand for the transmission of his seals of office to the Firs: Minister of the

Crown. "On Monday, the 22d ultimo, the Cabinet met "On Monday, the 22d ultimo, the Cabinet met.
The members of the Administration were, up to that
time, perfectly ignorant of the above mentioned occurrences; it was then they were first informed of
the fact that Lord Paimerston was no longer in office.
As his diamiasal was a fait accompil, there of course
was not any opportunity for discussion, or for an attempt at reconciliation.

"After the council, the Premier proceeded to
Windsor Castle, and communicated the fact of the
noble lord's dismissal. We leave the public to judge
with what feelings the announcement was received.

"Four letters were subsequently addressed to
Lord Palmersion by four of his recent colleagues.

"Four letters were subsequently addressed to Loid Palmersion by four of his recent colleagues. Three of these were from parties who had been considered to be inimical to the general policy of the noble viscount, therefore, whether or not they were passing acts of couriesy, the more called for because they were the less to be expected on ordinary grounds, we submit to public opinion. All the facts are now before our readers."

This statement is given, not as a rumor, but as the true historical account of the affair. The Herald coes not even comment upon it; placing it before the public nakedly as above given, with the exception of a few introductory remarks affirming the absolute truth of the narrative.

The Cabinet met on Thursday, the Sthinst, but nathing has oozed dout respecting its decision. Lord

The Cabinet met on Thursday, the Sin inst. but nothing has ooz dout respecting its decision. Lord Lansdowne was present. Rumor is still busy, but nothing is known of the actual state of Lord John's private chaos in Downing st. The Times mysteri-ously insinuates the revival of a Protectionist Cab-met, and paints a desperate future for the country.

FRANCE.

Thus the usurper magniloquently shadows forth his future policy in the leading page of the Moniteur Parisien :

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has come to inaugurate the eagle of universal peace. This universal peace, the aurora of all the progress of the future, which will conduct civilization towards unknown sheres, this peace, which will for ever close the abyss of civil as well as international wars, will be promulgated in the face of the world by the Constitution, the preparation of which the plebiscite of December 2 has confided to its elect. The necessity of Europe and the whole world is a strong power, protecting all interests, and assuring universal right—that right of which our revolutions have scarcely ever been anything but the usurpation. Louis Napoleon has not attempted any victory by force. He has delivered the people from a conventional dictature, the remembrance of which, since 1848, will be embodied in the negation of ameliorations which the situation of the laborious classes, grateful to the savior of their country, have confided to him their future fate. Louis Napoleon has understood it. There is his force, because there is to be found the realization of the enlarged ideas of the Emperor at the epoch of the peace of the world. Europe, shuddering at the prospect of 1852, has rallied to the act of Dec. 2, which has preserved the civilization of the 19th century from a new invasion of barbarians. France, the eternal advanced guard of greatness of thought, will soon offer to Europe the type of permanent constitutions—permanent because they are liberal and protective of all rights. Liberty now resides only in tutelary authority. This authority is well founded. No one will raise a hand against it, for it is protected by God. Liberty at the base of society, used up to this time as a machine of dis-Louis Napoleon Bonsparie has come to mauguwell funded. No one will raise a hand against it, for it is protected by God. Liberty at the base of society, used up to this time as a machine of disorganization, has disappeared. Liberty at the apex a light fed by universal suffrage, will recreate harmony in general politics.

The above was given through his unscrupulous and either terrified or suborned tool. The following is his discourse through his Minister and accomplice, in reply to the toast of the President at

disper at the Hotel de Ville : GENTLEMEN: I cannot listen to these enthusiastic GINTLEMEN: I cannot listen to these enthusiasus accisinations addressed to Louis Napoleon without deep emotion, for no one knows better than I do how much he deserves them. No one has been in a better position than myself to appreciate his long patience, his self-denial, and, finally, his courage and devotion to the salvation of the country. Yes, Monsietr le Prefet, your wishes will be granted! This power, whose firm establishment you desire, will consolidate itself, for the finger of Providence is evident in all the events that have been accomplished, consolidate itself, for the finger of Provincence is evident in all the events that have been accomplished, and Providence does not do things by halves. Now, gentlemen, I think I speak the sentiments of the Prince in thenking you for the zeal with which you have come to Paris to bring him the testimony of your sympathies, and of the gratitude of the people, and in his name I drink to the delegates from all the departments of France.

The Journal des Debats of the 8th contains the opinions of "My Uncle," respecting the authority of the Legislative branch of Govera-

In 1803, he said that Constitutions ought to be loose instruments, and that a true Constitution could only be the work of time. The Senate he described as a body of imbeciles, over 80 years old. If we had anything to fear from it he would throw in some fifty young Counsellors of State.

In 1804, the Legislature should only busy itself with taxes and the civil laws-a session of a month or six weeks in the year. The foreign or domestic policy of the country was beyond the range of their duties. The long residence of the Deputies in the country rendered them unfit for such duties. Paris, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852 .- A con-

spiracy has been discovered, the object of which was to let loose the convits at the Hulks of Rochefort. Sixty persons have been arrested at Montpeller on charges connected with the late disturbances. It is announced that the publication of the

Constitution will take place between the 15th and 26th inst to allow time for the publication of the most urgent of the organic laws.

RELEASE OF CHANGARNIER, LAMORICIER, and THEIR Convanions - The prisoners of Hamhave been set at liberty on the frontier, with injunctions ot to return to France.
Paris Bourse-Fives, 105 : Threes, 71.

ITALY.

The Opinione of Turin, of the 4th inst. contains the following, under date Florence, 31st

"This year ends as sadly as it had commenced. This year ends as sacly as it had commenced. No fact has marked its termination, if we except the painful event which occurred yesterday on the square of the Cathedral. A young Englishman, who, in avoiding a carriage, ran against an Austrian who, in avoiding a carriage, ran against an Austrian officer, received from the latter a cut of a sword on the head. Having been conveyed to the hospital, he was visited by Mr. Scarlett, the temporary Chargo c'Affaires of England in Tuscany, who subsequently addressed energetic remonstrances to the Government against the too frequent abuse of bratal force on the part of the Imperial troops. It is said that a commission of Austrian efficers waited upon the young man, and offered him an apology.

AFRICA.

Fatal Fight with Negroes at Lagos.

At the moment that the screw company' At the moment that the screw company's cape mail packet Harbinger was leaving Sierra Leone for England, on the 17th Dec., her Majesty, screw ship Niger, 14, Commander Heath, arrived from Lagos, and boarded her, with dispatches from Commodore Bruce for England. These dispatches, it was understood, contain official information to the Admiraity of a desperate and fatal fight with the negroes at Lagos by the Niger ship's company, in which affair Messrs. Dyer and Hall, mates of the Niger, were killed, and nine men were also killed said wounded. It appears that for some time there has been a display of some very ill feeling between those on the coast who are desirous of suppressing slavery, and a party whose "occupation has gone" by the activity of the cruisers in patting down the slave trade. The former party have been zealous in their endeavors to prevent the latter from bringin their endeavors to prevent the latter from bring-ing slaves from the interior to the coast market and the slavers, on the other hand, have attempted by every means to coerce our friends, until at length

they have come to blows.

The Niger, cruising on the coast, determining on a co-most vation against the blacks, landed her roats to protect our aides and to drive of their enemies, when a bloody encounter cosued, and the seamen and mariners of the Niger, being overpowered by and mainers of the Niger, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat, fighting their way to their boats, with the disastrous casualities above reported. The Commander-in-chief, Commander Bluce, in the Penelope, 16 steam-frigate. Captain Lyster, with the Sealark, 8, and one or two other men of-war arrived of Lagos, from Ascension, after the fight, and remaining there, dispatched the Niger to Sierra Leone, to complete provisions, and to take cown z detachment of the West India regiment, when it was expected the Commodore would commence active operations against the slave-dealing wretches.

Modern Poets and Their Critics.

A LECTURE.

BY WM. D. GALLAGHER, OF CINCINNATI. The Third Lecture of the People's Course, was delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle last night, before a very good audience, by WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER, of Cincinnati. His subject was: "Modern Poets and Their Critics," and additional interest was manifested in the lecture from the fact that Mr. G. himself occupies a conspicuous position as one of the most popular Poets of our Western country. Mr. G. said he feared the title of his lecture might

have raised expectations which would not be realized. This lecture was a sort of abridgement of the first and second of a Course of six Lectures which he had planned in defense of Modein Poetry against Cotemporaneous Criticism .--He proceeded to explain his views of the query-What is Poetry There had been various explanations, widely different; he was on the side of popular judgment, and against critical canons which he could not understand. Any attempt to describe poetry by its internal peculiarity must fail He thought the external form of poetry must be received as its scholastic distinction from prose-the rythm must be the distinguishing feature. Mr. G quoted Hazliti's definition, which though rather vague was probably near the mark. But the great critic explains this so as to make it just no definition at all. To my apprehension, said Mr. G., Poetry suggests uself to be the life of the soul and of the affections, while Prose is the language of the passions. The sublime poetry of Milton was containly the voice of the soul. As man is lower than tainly the voice of the soul. As man is lower than the angels, so are the affections lower than the soul. The lecturer explained that Prose was the language of life which lived only in the present and looked for no future. Its atterance was the language voice of trade and human toil and struggle. The boundary between Prestry and Prose is a papable limit. Power, the transpecting of the soul and wree its viscerry, the invision into of the soul, and verse its vis-ble form of expression. It is not an expression to the mind only, but to the eye and the ear. The lec-turer referred to the current disparaging remark, upon the Poetry of the Day; in reviews, magazines and papers we find sincers at Modern Poets and Modern Poetry. He and a lecturar before the Smith. Modern Peetry. He said a lecturer before the Smith-sonian Institution and lately delivered a violent phil-lipic upon Modern Poetry, which the Rev. gentleman characterized as trash that disgraced our literature, and this phillipic will probably form the judgment of many persons upon this abused braneh of literature. But this lecturer was only one of a class of literary merchants who sell their efforts weekly and monthly lectuallication. This war, upon Modern Poetry is But this lecturer was only one of a class of literary merchants who sell their efforts weekly and monthly for publication. This war upon Modern Poetry is not a new thing—it is the old battle between Conservatism and Progress, begun by the Savior in his dispute with the Doctors in the temple, and continued down to the present day, by the noble minds of every age. It is now mainly developed in a struggle between monarchy and republicanism on the field of positical strife. Mr. G. spoke sarcastically and severely of those critics who rattled the dry bones of the Past and called it music, while they could see no merit in the free gurling sengs of the Present. By loud talking these critics succeed in misleading the public and decrying merit. But what is Poetry! What the Ancient Poetry, which is so much lauded! What the Modern Poetry, which is so much decried! Mrs. G. went back to Homer. The linad is a finished, polished and sonorous war-poem; its imagery is supernatural, its hero is a libertine and its heroine a prostiback to Homer. The Hind is a finished, polished and sonorous war-poem; its imagery is supernatural; its hero is a hiertine and its heroine a prostitute its poetry is false, and a sham. Then came Anacron, Pindar and the Athenian diamatists. Their language is often forced and oftener licentious. The Eneid came, it is but a shadow of the Hind. The Art of Love followed; though polished it is often vuigar. The Horatian odes are beautiful, but the beauty neither came nor died with them. What then is the merit of ancient Poetry! But you say I have not given a view of that poetry. But you say I have not given a view of that poetry.

No, but I have named the chiefs of it. The lecturer came rext to English Poetry. He thought that in all noble essentials of poetry, the Paradise Lost transcended the Iliad. It was purer and more adapted to the class-room and the domestic circle. In draanscenced that the domestic circle. In dra-the class-room and the domestic circle. In dra-atic poetry, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and others of the age of Enzabeth were far ahead of and others of the age of Elizabeth were far ahead of the Greek dramatists. But who compensates for Aracteon! I say, Thomas Moore. We have the lytics of Coleridge in place of those of Pindar. We have Spenner, Dryden, Pope, for Virgit, Ovid and Horace. And after thus balancing these ages, the latter still has its Snakspere, its Burns and its Byron. Where among all that is Roman shall we find the gorgeous imagination of a Tempest, the keen wit of a King John! Who will set up Horatian odes for Tam O'Shanter, the Cotter's Saturday Night, and other songs of Burns! Where is the ancient Childe Harold, the Giaour, the Dream, the Hebrew Melodies! Where can we find a Southey, a Coleridge, a Shelley, a Keats! But we have said enough on this point. There are some who admit and admire these writers, but insign that southey, a Coloridge, a Shelley, a Keats! But we have said enough on this point. There are some who admit and admire these writers, but insist that for thirty years the spirit of Poetry has been surely dying out. But facts which stare every man in the face, from the works of Tennyson. Motherwell, Hood, Bailey, and the Brownings, contradict this, and prove the proposition absuid. All ever the pages of modern poetry are scattered gems like stars, sown broadcast from Heaven. But there is yet another class who rush to the magazines and reviews to revile especially the poets of our own country. This class arose in Eugland, where they first cried. "Who reads an American Book!" But this cry has been drowned in the hundreds of American books issued from the English press. They now say America has produced good wooden nutmers, but no Poetry. I would here be silent, but it will not always answer to treat with contempt that which is really contemptible. The lecturer then came directly to American poetry. In the days of John Trumbull and Freneau, American poetry began to improve. There were good satire, keen wit and high patriotism, but European models were slavishly followed. It was not until the rise of Halleck, Sprague, Dana, Bryant, Pierpont, Drake, that we could claim a stand in poetry. Aliston, Mrs. Brooks, Hillhouse, Dana and others were quoted and praised in English reviews, especially Mrs. Brooks's "Zophtel," which was highly appreciated by Southey, Mr. Gallagher referred by name to many of the best poems of that day. He then came to our own period. All over the land bards appear like meteors, biaze a moment and go out. But what it their work be not permanent? It answers its purpose: it relieves the surcharged heart, which tellsits joys and woes if for no other purpose just to hear how they will sound. Shall there be no brooks because they cannot all be rivered or shall there on brooks because they cannot all be rivered or shall there he no brooks because they cannot all be rivered or shall there be no brooks beca

fellow, Whittier, Wellis, Lewell, as a few who have taken a high rank in the world of letters. Who will undertake to say that the writings of these men are not poetry? But the sware not all. Let the inquirer turn to the productions of more modern cate, to Bayard Taylor, Stoddard, Boker, Morris, Holmes, Pal, and many others (whom the lecis, Pal, and in my others (whom the ed.) and he will find true poetry. Mr ris, noimes, rand he will find true possey, turer named,) and he will find true possey, by proceeded to say, we must not look in this proceeded to say, we must not look in this would let it remain we have no need of it would let it remain we have no read of it. proceeded to say, we must not now in this age far linds and Eneids the Epic is with the past, and he would let it remain we have no need of it. Paradise Lost we have it is ours as much as it was our fathers. Poetry in this day has a different inpulse and a different purpose. Of old, bards were attaches of kings and Courts, poetry was a luxury for the few it had little sympathy with the masses. But knowledge be ame democratized, the many were leveled up to the few; the eyes of mon were turned from man to humanity, from Courts to commerce, from Kings to artisans. The people called for something not to be found in Epics and laudations: the heart of humanity wanted something to touch its chords. Crabbe, Shelley and E liot arose and touched these chords, which will vibrate forever. These writers discerned and dispelled the darkness of the mind, poured baim upon the wounded heart and healed its woes. And this is the mission of the poets of our own land. They sing for all hamanity, and humanity will listen whether critics do or not. For modern poetry, taking its scope and purpose into view, I claim a meed of praise as great as I can allow to the demigods of antiquity; and in all its humanities much more. The true Poetry of Humanity was reserved for our own age; it comes not from a wandering minstrel here and there; it comes not from a krat of courtiers, in all its humanities much more. The true Poetry of Humanity was reserved for our own age; it comes not from a wandering minstrel here and there; it comes not from a krat of courtiers, and now and then a solitary student; but, like the flowers that bloom in every valley, and like the waters that gush from every nillside, it issues redolent and glistening from the common font. It is the voice of God, now fincing full and free expression in the soul of man; it is Faith, Hope and Charity, it is a perpetual echo of the heavenly tones that were heard on the Mount of Olives and in the Garden of Gethsemane eighteen hundred years ago. Let him who will, deride it, it suil moves calmly on its way, dropping balm into many a wounded heart, bearing consolation to many a bruised spirit, nousing many a fettered soul to mightiest purposes, and nerving for deathless deeds many a listless arm. It gathers no munitions of war, it sets no seried ranks a mation; it incartardines no sea, and makes no plana shippery with human blood; but where there is sin and suffering, where there is want and woe, where there is bondage of soul or body, there are its seet and centle ministrations. Its spirit is not that which teaches man for how much nobler things than these such that its shadderine victims, but that whist teaches man for how much nobler things than the he was created. that which spike the cannon, as blunts the jarelin, and breaks the sword.

Mr. Gallagher's eloquent Lecture was listened to with unusual attention, broken only by occasional applause. At the close he was greeted by hearty cheers.

The next Lecture of this popular Course, will be on Tuesday evening next, at the same place, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn.

The Problem of Human Destiny

BY REV. DR. DEWKY. LECTURE I.

The course of lectures by Rev. Orville Dewey, on the Problem of Human Destiny, was opened last evening in the Church of the Messiah before a numerous audience. The special interest of the problem, said Dr. Dewey, which he proposed to discuss consisted in the fact of the existence of evil. Without this, the condition of man on earth would present few mysteries. Floating down the easy current of existence, he would be a mere par taker of enjoyment; he would observe, but would not question , and content with the present, would not attempt to explore the future for the solution of his doubts. But evil exists. It throws its dark shadow over the fairest scenes of our present life We are exposed to physical evil, which is pain, and to moral evil, which is sin. An irresistible instinct has always compelled the human intellect to pry into the reason of this condition of our being.

It may be said that the subject is above our com prehension. Man, in attempting to penetrate its depths, has been compared to a fly, attempting to explain the revolution of a wheel, by which he is carried round. But with this mock modesty, said Dr. D., I do not sympathize. It is the sentiment of the atheist or skeptic. It proceeds from arrogance rath er than humility. Even the famous saying of So. crates, that he knew nothing but his own ignorance, had its origin in intellectual pride. For my own part, continued the lecturer, I make no claim to this philosophical ignorance. I venture to believe that I know something about the subject, and stand here to tell what it is. Not that I pretend to have wholly fathomed its infinite depths. I have not exhausted its illimitable wealth. Nor does the emigrant to California exhaust the affluent stores of her golden placers. But this fact does not forbid our engaging in the research with confidence, for we may be cer-

tain that some precious fruit will await our labor.

For after all, it is a problem which we propose to discuss. And a problem, by its etymology pro ballo Greek, means something which is thrown out for consideration, something to be examined on all sides, itke a ball which is to be kept rolling. We may come the universe the aball wayned good with the pare the universe to a ball, wound round with the mysteries of life, of which we endeavor to catch a glimpse in its rapid revolution, even if we cannot ments on the argument of Leibnitz, as set forth in the Theodice, Dr. D. said that he should explain the existence of evil on the following principles. It is no limitation of the attributes of the Deity to

the existence of evil on the following principles.

It is no limitation of the attributes of the Deity to assert that he cannot make a contradiction possible. The filiustration is often used that God cannot make two mountains without a valley between them. But the question does not involve the consideration of power, in the slightest degree. It is not correct to say, that God cannot do the thing, but that the thing cannot be. It is an absurdity, in the nature of things. It follows from the nature of a triangle, that the sum of its angles is equal to three right angles. It cannot be otherwise. To ask whether God could not make a triangle, the three angles of which should be equal to five or seven right angles, is the same as to ask whether he could construct a figure, which should be a triangle and not a triangle at the same time, or in other words, whether he could make an impossibility possible.

Applying these principles to the question of the origin of evil, Dr. D. argued that the present system is created, is not self-existent, does not depend on its own inherent energies. Hence, it must be limited. This is involved in the fact of creation. The thing created cannot share the fullness of the Creator. The finite must by the nature of the case be inferior to the Infinite on which it depends. Hence, it must be imperfect, and hence xvii., natural and moral. It is inherent in the very idea of creation. Its absence would be an impossibility, would imply a centradiction; for if the created being were not liable to evil, it would be perfect; but perfection is an attribute of the Creator. The creature and the Creator, on this supposition, would be ideatical. Evil must therefore be inevitable in any system of creation.

The same thought may be presented in another.

The same thought may be presented in another The same thought may be presented in another light. All created being must begin somewhere. The fact of beginning implies infancy, or imperfection, or in other words evil. The first time a thing is done, the result must be inferior to the excellence which comes from long practice. This is another illustration of the inevitableness of evil in a created system.

Proceeding from these views, to the fact of the Proceeding from these views, to the fact of the moral freedom of man, Dr. D. showed that evil was an essential contingent in the discipline by which he was trained to virtue and happiness. This point was elucidated by a variety of considerations, with which the tecture was finally brought to a close.

CITY ITEMS.

OPERATIC MATTERS .- There was a pretty good house at Astor-place last evening to hear Bellini's Puritani. The opera was given in a splendid style. Salvi, the only artist ever heard in this country who could do justice to the music of this piece, sang with a degree of power and a brilliancy of effect which we have hardly ever heard from him. Steffa none's rich and full voice and admirable manner have not often been exhibited to greater advantage, nor efer won more deserved applause. Marini did justice to his part, and even Beneventano, catching the infection of excellence, sang with a moderation and good taste for which it was impossible not to be

The next performance of this house will be Norma with Steffanone in the principal character. At Niblo's this evening the Sonnambula will be giren.

Sonaambula to-night at Niblo's.

Dr. C. D. Griswold will deliver a Lecture on the Physical Structure of Man before the New-York Library Association, this everaing.

To Episcopalians .- Attention is solicited to the advertisement on our fourth page with reference to an Episcopal Church at Yorkville.

THE HUNGARIAN FUND CERTIFICATES .at a meeting of the Central Hungarian Committee last evening at the Astor House, proof-sheets were presented of the Certificates for the Hungarian Fundin the different denominations of \$100, \$50, \$19, \$5. and\$1. They are all engraved to the highest style of art, and reflect great credit on the establishment of Mezers. Danforth, Baid & Co , at which they were executed. A vote of thanks to those gentlemen was unnaimously adopted by the Committee, in the fol

Resolved That the themes of this Committee, in the same of all the frences of Liberty and National Rights, as well as for themselves, be tendered to Mesers. Danforth, Rada Co. for the liberal donastion under by them to the Hungarian cause, in the form of the beautiful and exquisitely engraved plains for the Hungarian Fund, of which the proof sheets have been this avening laid before this Committee.

The portraits of Kossuth contained on these different plates are exquisite indeed. They are said to be far superior to any yet issued, in resemblance as well as in beauty of execution. On some of them the figure is at full length, on others the head and shoulders only appear. It is not easy to decide which to prefer. This new issue of "paper money" is destined, we hope and believe, to a pretty wide circulation throughout the length and breadth of this country. We heartily recommend to any of our friends who may have a soiled or crumpled \$10 or \$5, or even \$1, in his pocket to send it to the Committee and get it exchanged for one of these beautiful sheets, the possession of which will always be an honor to himself and a worthy heirloom to his children. The smaller denominations are signed by a facsimile of the name of Kossuth ; the larger ones will have his own autograph signature; and we presume that some of our friends will think it wel worth a hundred dollars for a copy of that auto

ANOTHER AWFUL MURDER FOR MONEY .-Yesterday morning about 74 o'clock, Mr. Robert Roach, residing at No. 2 Harrison-street, while passing along the walk on the west side of the Battery, midway between the light-house and Castle Garden discovered spots of bloods leading from one of the benches to the railing, over which he looked and die covered the body of a man with a terrible wound on his head and perfectly dead. Mr. Roach imme diately gave information to Capt. Silvey of the First Ward Police, who sent officers Marshall, Collins and Morley, to rescue the body from its posttion, which they did, and conveyed it to the Station House, where an awful wound was discovered on the right side of the head which fractured the skull.

House, where an awful wound was discovered on the right side of the head which fractured the skull, and was apparently inflicted by an iron bar, siung-shot or some other deadly weapon.

The news of the murker spread rapidly through the Ward, and the deceased was soon identified as Charles Geoil, a German, who yesterday took lodgings at No. 109 Green wich st., he having removed from the German boarding-house, No. 17 Rector-st., from the keeper of which he on Sunday received the sum of \$32.25 in gold coin and bank bills, which had been forwarded to him recently from his father living at Rostadt on the Rhine, for the purpose of conveying him back to his native country. It is supposed that the deceased, who on Monday was quite unwell, was known to be in possession of the money by his murderers, who, at a late hour last night, decoyed him on the Battery and murdered him.

When found, the pockets of deceased were rifed and turned inside out. His pocket knife, on which were spots of blood, was found lying on the rocks near his side. Assistant Capt. Snodgrass, on taking a view of the place where the body was found, a view of the place where the body was found, a view of the place where the body was found, a place where the body as found lying on the rocks near his side. Assistant Capt. Snodgrass, on taking a view of the place where the body as found, the rocks near his side. Assistant Capt. Snodgrass, on taking a view of the place where the body was found, the pockets of the perpetrators of this aggravated murder, although after the body was found capt. Silvey caused to be arrested several suspicious characters who may prove to be the guilty parties, or have some knowledge of the planter.

In the afternoon Coroner ives held an inquest upon the body at the First Ward Station-house. Heavy Weikerscheimer, of No. 17 Rector-et., was the first witness sworn, and testified as follows: I have known the deceased for about ten weeks. Yesterday morning he left my house with the intention of golds to No. 109 Green wichest.; he was

to No. 109 Greenwich-st.; he was a man of steady habits, and generally retired to bed at 9 o'clock in the evening; I have not seen him alive since 9 o'clock yestercay morning, at which time he left my house with his trunk upon his shoulder. He had \$35 25 in bills and coin when he left. This money had been deposited with my wife for him, and she gave it to him in the presence of a man named Wesler. There are four boarders in my house, all of whom retired last night before it o'clock, and did not leave the house until 7 o'clock this morning. They could not have got out of the house without my knowing it.

**Caroline Walter, residing at No. 126 Liberty st., aworn, says that he has known the deceased for five or six weeks. He called at my house yesterday, and while there remarked that his father had sent him 100 guilders. He complained of headache.

**Redmond Reach*, the individual who discovered the body of the deceased near the Battery wall, was examined, and his testimony agreed with the account given above.

**Fredk. B. Greif. keeper of the boarding-house No.

amined, and his testimony agreed given above.

Fred & B. Greff. keeper of the boarding-house No. 169 Greenwich-st., was examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. He referred the Coroner to his barkeeper.

Henry Strabe, barkeeper at No. 109 Greenwich-st., was then sworn. He had not seen the deceased was

was then sworn. He had not seen the deceased since 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Deceased was then in company with two men who called to see him. They had a long conversation together before

teaving. One of them is a blacksmith, by the name of Bernard Bates.

Bernard Bates appeared as a witness, and there be-ing no probability of completing the investigation last evening, the inquisition was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning. The last-named witness was detained at the police station

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY .- Officer Dicks, ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Officer Dicks, of the Fifteenth Ward, while on duty at an early hour yesterday morning, discovered two men worsing away at the jewelry store of Harmon & Timure, No. 352 Bowery. On seeing the officer they fied, and the officer on going to the premises sheavered that they had made an attempt to enter the store by forcing off the iron bar from the windows and removing the shutters. They had attached a rope to the knob of the loor, fastening it to the window, to prevent any person who might be inside from coming out. In their haste to escape they left a small iron crow-bar.

"The Battle" is run after by everybody, and since it has been localized and the argu-ment about the Maine Law added to it, Barnum's Museum will scarcely hold the crowds that rush to

Last night, about 71 o'clock, as the Peck-ship ferry-boat was crossing to Williamsburgh, a crunken man walked off the boat, and it was with great difficulty he was reacued. He barely escaped freezing.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day—Superior COURT.—Nos. 167, 203, 224, 29, 160, 17, 96, 171, 82, 48, 212, 214, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 221, 225, 223, 231, 231, 5, 6, 145, 299, 47, 22, 193, 194, 46, 237, 238, 239, CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 160, 133, 136, 187, 189, 190

THE LATE OUTSAGE AT THE ARMORY IN THE LATE OUTBAGE AT THE ARMORT IN
CENTAL-STREET.—Three men named Owan Plunkett, Jacob Evans and John Griffin, were yesterday
arrested by Capt. Scatliff, of the Fourteenth Ward
Police, charged with being the parties concerned in
the gross outrage committed upon Bridget Henry, on
Sunday night, at the Armory in the upper story of
Center Market. The accused have been identified
by the young woman, and now stand committed for
examination.

PHILADELPHIA

Maine Liquor Law-The Weather-Markets and Specks. and Socks.
Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852.

Several meetings favorable to the adoption in our State of the Maine Liquor Law have been held in this city recently. The subject excites much attention and interest. Weather coided wo-day, and clear. The Delaware is tight ter

se cent nues excessively dull. Corron is in lim-

is tight yet.

Bushess continues excessively dull. Corron is in limited request, without change in prices The amplies of Figure Continue amail, and the stock is materially redeced. Sales of 506 bbis, standard brands at \$4.375, which is now the uniform asking rate, and 606 bits. extra for shigment, at \$4.575. There is a moderate demand for city consumitation within the range of \$4.375.55 it for continues the extra brands, and fancy loss at \$4.325.55. Rura Figure 4. Actual brands, and fancy loss at \$4.355.55. Rura Figure 4. Actual brands, and fancy loss at \$4.355.55. Rura Figure 5. Cons Misal, and it is wanted at \$2.12 it bid, which is an advance. The market continues bare of Wiffart Rur 16d Corns, and they are wanted at our last contained. A lot of Pennsylvania Oars said at 46c. 9 oursel. Wiffart is in limited demand, and sells allowly at \$1.50 and \$1.50